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CONSUMER WATCHDOG

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA  
SAN FRANCISCO DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,  
Plaintiff,

v.

GOOGLE INC.,  
Defendant.

CASE NO. CV 12-04177 SI

**NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION OF  
CONSUMER WATCHDOG (1) FOR LEAVE  
TO FILE *AMICUS CURIAE* BRIEF IN  
OPPOSITION TO PROPOSED STIPULATED  
ORDER OF THE PARTIES, (2) FOR  
MODIFICATION OF MAGISTRATE  
JUDGE'S BRIEFING SCHEDULE, AND (3)  
FOR AN ORDER SETTING A HEARING ON  
THE PARTIES' MOTION AND  
PERMITTING CONSUMER WATCHDOG  
TO PARTICIPATE THEREIN**

Date: Sept. 28, 2012  
Time: 9:00 a.m.  
Courtroom: 10  
Judge: Honorable Susan Illston

TO PLAINTIFF, DEFENDANT AND THEIR COUNSEL OF RECORD:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on September 28, 2012, at 9:00 a.m. in Courtroom 10 of the above-entitled Court, located at 450 Golden Gate Avenue, San Francisco, California 94102, proposed *Amicus Curiae* Consumer Watchdog will, and hereby does, move (1) for leave to appear and file an *amicus curiae* brief in the above-captioned case in opposition to the proposed stipulated order of the parties, (2) for modification of the Magistrate Judge's briefing schedule, and (3) for an order setting a

1 hearing on the parties' motion and permitting Consumer Watchdog to participate therein. This  
 2 motion is based on this Notice of Motion and the accompanying Declaration of Robert J. Yorio.

3 The parties to this action seek entry of a stipulated order resolving a complaint filed by the  
 4 U.S. Attorney General on behalf of the Federal Trade Commission ("FTC" or "Commission") against  
 5 Google Inc. for violating a prior consent order of the Commission against Google. The prior order  
 6 imposed certain obligations on Google to protect consumer privacy and confidentiality, which the  
 7 Complaint now before this Court alleges Google has violated.

### 8 ARGUMENT

9 Commissioner J. Thomas Rosch dissented from the FTC's approval of the stipulated order that  
 10 attempts to resolve the new complaint. (*In the Matter of Google Inc.*, FTC Docket No. C-4336  
 11 (August 9, 2012), Rosch, J.T., dissenting.) Commissioner Rosch argued, *inter alia*, that the proposed  
 12 stipulated order now before this Court is not in the public interest because the proposed order itself  
 13 acknowledges that Google continues to deny any violation of the prior FTC order, deny liability for  
 14 the claims set forth in the complaint before this Court, and deny the material allegations of the  
 15 complaint except for those regarding jurisdiction and venue. Commissioner Rosch further argued  
 16 that permitting the denial of liability by Google cannot be justified by the proposed \$22.5 million  
 17 civil penalty because that penalty represents a *de minimis* amount of Google's profit or revenues.

18 Google's alleged violation of the prior FTC order was widely reported in the press.  
 19 Announcement of the new settlement without an admission of any wrongdoing by Google produced a  
 20 vast outpouring of condemnation by commentators. *See, e.g.*, "For Violating Users' Privacy, Google  
 21 Pays FTC Fine of Approximately 0 Percent of Revenues" (August 9, 2012),  
 22 [http://www.slate.com/blogs/future\\_tense/2012/08/09/google\\_ftc\\_privacy\\_settlement\\_22\\_5\\_million\\_fi](http://www.slate.com/blogs/future_tense/2012/08/09/google_ftc_privacy_settlement_22_5_million_fine_or_about_0_percent_of_revenues.html)  
 23 [ne\\_or\\_about\\_0\\_percent\\_of\\_revenues.html](http://www.slate.com/blogs/future_tense/2012/08/09/google_ftc_privacy_settlement_22_5_million_fine_or_about_0_percent_of_revenues.html).

24 The question of whether federal courts should accept consent settlements between  
 25 government agencies and private companies in which the companies continue to deny liability is  
 26 currently at issue in two other prominent pieces of litigation. Last year Judge Rakoff of the Southern  
 27 District of New York rejected a proposed stipulated order between the SEC and Citigroup because  
 28 the record did not contain either an admission or denial of the allegations underlying the complaint.

1 *SEC v. Citigroup Global Mkts. Inc.*, 827 F. Supp. 2d 328 (S.D.N.Y. 2011). The Second Circuit  
 2 subsequently stayed proceedings in Judge Rakoff's court while it considers the parties' appeal. *SEC*  
 3 *v. Citigroup Global Mkts., Inc.*, 673 F.3d 158 (2d Cir. 2012).

4 The FTC is also involved in a similar case. In *FTC v. Circa Direct LLC*, 2012 U.S. Dist.  
 5 LEXIS 81878 (D.N.J. June 13, 2012), the district court twice required the Commission to submit  
 6 briefing on whether the FTC's failure to obtain an admission of liability implicates the court's public  
 7 interest analysis.

8 The parties' submissions here do not even acknowledge the controversy regarding the FTC's  
 9 action, much less direct this Court to the other matters in litigation. More importantly, however those  
 10 other cases are resolved, the record here is unique in that the FTC is attempting to settle allegations of  
 11 Google's violation of an earlier Commission order without any acknowledgement of liability. "In  
 12 other words," wrote Commissioner Rosch, "the Commission charges Google with contempt," making  
 13 its acceptance of Google's denial of liability "all the more inexplicable."

14 In the *Circa Direct* case, the FTC acknowledged that the appropriate standard of review in a  
 15 case like this is whether the proposed settlement is "fair, adequate, reasonable, and in the public  
 16 interest." Consumer Watchdog respectfully submits that it can aid this Court in making the  
 17 appropriate evaluation.

18 Established in 1985, Consumer Watchdog is a nationally recognized non-partisan, non-profit  
 19 organization representing the interests of taxpayers and consumers. Its mission is to provide an  
 20 effective voice for the public interest. Consumer Watchdog's programs include health care reform,  
 21 oversight of insurance rates, energy policy, protecting privacy rights, protecting legal rights,  
 22 corporate reform, and political accountability. Attorneys representing Consumer Watchdog have  
 23 taken the lead role in numerous landmark cases resulting in published appellate and California  
 24 Supreme Court opinions upholding consumer protections, including *In re Tobacco II Cases*, (2009)  
 25 46 Cal. 4th 298, 93 Cal. Rptr. 3d 559, 207 P.3d 200; *Safeco Ins. Co. of America v. Superior Court*,  
 26 173 Cal. App. 4th 814 (Cal. App. 2d Dist. 2009); *Fogel v. Farmers Group, Inc.*, 160 Cal. App. 4th  
 27 1403 (Cal. App. 2d Dist. 2008); *Foundation for Taxpayer & Consumer Rights v. Garamendi*, 132  
 28

1 Cal. App. 4th 1354 (Cal. App. 2d Dist. 2005). Consumer Watchdog has no financial interest in the  
2 outcome of the litigation.

3 Consumer Watchdog's Privacy Project began four years ago and includes monitoring  
4 practices of Google and other Internet and mobile companies. When allegations that Google had  
5 been circumventing a privacy setting in Apple's Safari web browser first became public earlier this  
6 year, Consumer Watchdog, as part of its Privacy Project, promptly contacted each of the FTC  
7 Commissioners by letter, asking that the Commission investigate whether Google was violating its  
8 prior consent decree. (A copy of the February 17, 2012 letter is attached as Exhibit A to the  
9 Declaration of Robert J. Yorio.) The FTC acknowledged Consumer Watchdog's complaint by return  
10 mail. (A copy of the March 29, 2012 FTC letter is attached as Exhibit B to the Declaration of Robert  
11 J. Yorio.)

12 The parties moved to enter their proposed stipulated order on August 9, 2012. The civil  
13 docket for this case indicates that the Magistrate Judge to whom the case was originally assigned set a  
14 response date to the parties' joint motion of August 23, 2012. The briefing schedule has fallen during  
15 the height of "vacation season" and, in any case, two weeks is simply not enough time to prepare a  
16 brief on such an important matter of public policy.

### 17 CONCLUSION

18 We ask that the Court take the opportunity to establish a briefing schedule commensurate with  
19 the importance of this case. The parties provided no briefing to the Court at the time they filed these  
20 motions. Other courts, in similar circumstances, have required the parties (the FTC, in particular) to  
21 fully brief the numerous important issues before the Court, including, principally, how the "public  
22 interest" standard is satisfied by the FTC's actions. We ask that the Court order the parties to provide  
23 adequate briefing and that Consumer Watchdog be permitted a reasonable period of time to file a  
24 response to the parties' arguments. We believe the Court would benefit from adversarial briefing on  
25 these issues. If the parties are not required to submit briefs at this time, we ask for 30 days from the  
26 entry of an order granting *amicus curiae* status to file our *amicus* brief.

27 We also respectfully suggest that a hearing might assist the Court in deciding whether to enter  
28 the proposed consent decree. Judge Rakoff in *SEC v. Citigroup Global Mkts.*, 827 F. Supp. 2d 336

1 (S.D.N.Y. 2011) decided to convene such a hearing and even issued an order setting out questions to  
2 be answered at the hearing. We therefore request the Court schedule a hearing at the conclusion of  
3 the briefing and that Consumer Watchdog be permitted to participate at oral argument.

4 The parties have been informed of the filing of this motion, and both parties have declined to  
5 take a position on the filing of the *amicus* brief by Consumer Watchdog.

6 For the reasons set forth above, Consumer Watchdog asks that the Court grant its motion to  
7 modify the Magistrate Judge's briefing schedule, to permit Consumer Watchdog to file an *amicus*  
8 brief, and to participate in any scheduled hearing or oral argument.

9  
10 Dated: August 21, 2012

CARR & FERRELL *LLP*

11  
12 By: /s/ Robert J. Yorio  
13 GARY L. REBACK, Of Counsel  
14 ROBERT J. YORIO

15 Attorneys for *Amicus Curiae*  
16 Consumer Watchdog  
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